Lyle D. Jaffe
Dockets Management
FDA/DHHS
12420 Parklawn Dr., Room 1-23
Rockville, MD 20857

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April 5, 1999

Mr. Jaffe:

For your enlightenment, I am enclosing a very disturbing article about layer chickens. I support the petition to ban the forced molting of layer hens, and urge you to do everything in your power to stop such a hideous practise.

Singerely

Ms. Kathryn Dalenberg 1405 W. Ray Rd # 2 Chandler, AZ 85224

2060-986

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The lives of today's hens are miserable enough to begin with: Hens used for their eggs are squeezed with up to five others into an indoor, wire cage with floor space the size of a folded newspaper! Born to flap their wings and walk around, these chickens are barely able to move: most can never even sit comfortably. To stop them from pecking at each other out of desperation, workers slice off the chicks' beaks with a hot blade, sometimes accidentally removing part of the birds' tongues or faces as well. But when egg production drops, at least 75 percent of the 260 million laying hens in North America endure another bizarre torment: Producers attempt to force one last laying cycle out of the exhausted spent hens before sending them to slaughter. They do it by cruelly and unnaturally forcing the hens into a "molt." In nature, hens replace old feathers with new ones every single year and spend about four months dropping old feathers and

The natural lifespan of a chicken is 15 to 20 years. "Brollers" are slaughtered when they are just 7 weeks old, and "layers" at 1 to 2 years.

Each year, something hideous happens in the egg industry. Factory farmers intentionally starve millions of hens for up to eight weeks. This is the birds' story.

growing new ones. During molting season, hens don't produce eggs-an interruption factory farmers find unacceptably unprofitable.

Forced molting throws hens' systems into collapse, stressing and shocking them into losing their feathers quickly and forcing their worn-out bodies into a new laying cycle.

Research shows that forced molting is a major cause of salmonella poisoning in eggs. The stressful conditions weaken the birds' immune systems so badly that they become prone to disease, bone breakage and salmonella infections. The result is sick birds and contaminated eggs.

To trick the hens into laying more eggs, they are deprived of food and water for two weeks or more. Our researchers uncovered hundreds of thousands of hens slowly and painfully starving to death as a result of this trauma. Typically, birds who survive grow weak, shed all their feathers and lose up to 35 percent of their body weight. Scottish researcher Dr. Peter Dun says food deprivation can last "until their combs turn blue" from lack of nutrition. To shock the birds' systems further, they are kept in total darkness for weeks on end.

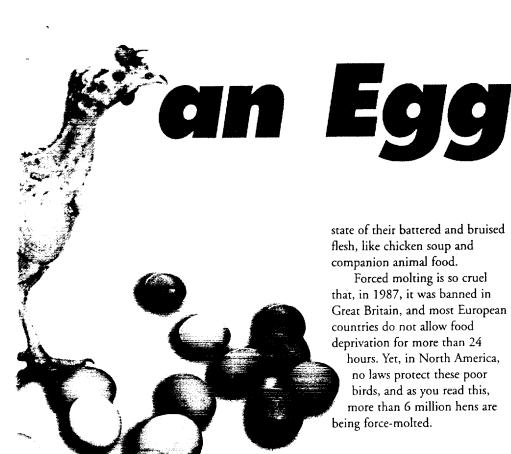
As the days of torture go on, many birds—worth only pennies each to the factory farmer—die. The scared, confused survivors' crowded cages fill with rotting corpses and manure-covered feathers. The starving hens peck frantically at their empty feed trays, and

many resort to eating feathers. Forced molting also weakens hens' bones, resulting in fragile and broken limbs.

When egg production finally becomes too low to be profitable, the

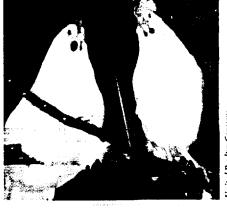


As only females produce eggs, 280 million male chicks per year are shoved into plastic bags and left to suffocate or be crushed to death.



THE INCREDIBLE INEDIBLE EGG
Egg yolks contain a whopping 213 mg of cholesterol each; serving up just one egg for breakfast each morning can raise your cholesterol level by as much as 10 points! In fact, women who eat eggs daily triple their risk of breast cancer. Eggs also cause food poisoning and contribute to obesity, heart disease and other serious health problems.

- Stop eating eggs, and educate others! Contact PETA for free eggless recipes.
- If recipes call for eggs, substitute tofu, commercial egg replacer, arrowroot or bananas.
- Tell the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that you support the petition to ban the forced molting of layer hens (docket 98P-0203/CP). Write to: Lyle D. Jaffe, Dockets Management, FDA/DHHS, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Room 1-23, Rockville, MD 20857.
- Ask the U.S. Department of Agriculture to ban forced molting of layer hens. Write to: Dr. Ron DeHaven, Acting Deputy Administrator, USDA-APHIS Animal Care, 4700 River Rd., Unit 84, Riverdale, MD 20737.



RESCUED! Escape From a "Henitentiary"!

Penny and Sweet Pea spent the first four months of their lives in a tiny wire cage among rows of other cages. Together with thousands of other miserable hens, they were kept in a factory farm. Their food was mixed with sawdust and antibiotics. They weren't able to move or stretch and never even saw the sun.

One dark night, kind strangers spirited Penny and Sweet Pea away to safety. When the hens arrived at their new home, they had scraggly feathers, sickly combs, and murky eyes. They had never walked or spread their wings, and they could hardly stand up, let alone fly!

Lovingly nursed back to health, a few months later these once sad, sickly birds had completely changed! They love to run in the yard on their strong little legs, darting around like dancers with snowy feathers, red combs, and bright eyes. They gobble up sunflower seeds, grass, grapes and spaghetti—their vegetarian worms!

With their fill of fresh air, exercise, good food and love, Penny and Sweet Pea have become so strong that they can fly up to the roof of the chicken house and back down to the ground. They love to perch in a big, leafy tree next to the kitchen porch with their friend Henny. Visitors walking outside often discover the three friends resting quietly in the branches. They love their perches so much that sometimes their human guardian has to climb up a ladder to bring them down at night and take them to their coop, where they'll be safe from raccoons and owls. They grumble and cluck when they see her coming to take them indoors!

Penny and Sweet Pea will live out the rest of their lives in peace. Help others like them have a chance to live, too, by boycotting eggs.

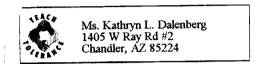
Story courtesy of Karen Davis, United Poultry Concerns

"To the egg producer, a major advantage of induced moiting is the reduction in time that the house is not producing income.

Because flocks are replaced less frequently, the laying house will be empty less often, which can help smooth out the egg producer's cash flow."

—from the Poultry Science and Technology Guide (Extension Poultry Science, North Carolina State University).

weary hens are sent to slaughter. Because a lifetime of abuse has left them with injuries like broken bones, oozing abscesses and internal hemorrhaging, they are used in foods that hide the true









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